

Some results of bioresonance therapy in patients with impairments cognitive functions

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Cognitive functions include: perception (gnosis), attention, memory, counting, speech, thinking. It is known that in patients with diseases of vascular origin, the cognitive sphere may be impaired.

In recent decades, there has been a "rejuvenation" of the development of atherosclerosis and vascular encephalopathy. In this regard, the optimization of treatment and rehabilitation of such patients and, especially, the prevention of their development and progression at the present stage is an urgent problem. This dictates the need for further search and development of effective geroprotectors for prevention major diseases human (arterial hypertension, atherosclerosis) associated with age that may delaying the onset of their onset.

We have made an attempt to comparatively study the effectiveness of bioresonance therapy (BRT) in patients with essential hypertension and coronary atherosclerosis - the diagnosis was verified stationary and by the autonomic resonant outpatient test method (ART) "IMEDIS-TEST" during admission.

To assess cognitive the scope of the studied patients was used The test questionnaire (Akatinol). test results were obtained by summation of points for each of the points (orientation in time and in place, perception, concentration and counting, memory, speech functions). As a result of testing a patient, a maximum of 30 points can be scored, which is regarded as a high cognitive ability. The lower the score, the more pronounced the cognitive deficit.

We examined 34 patients. The age of the subjects was from 65 to 81 years. Among the studied patients there were 21 (61.76%) women and 13 (38.24%) men. 23 (38.24%) patients suffered from hypertension of varying severity and 11 (32.35%) - from coronary cardiosclerosis. It should be noted that 14 (41.18%) patients had acute myocardial infarction (6 patients twice) and 9 (26.47%) - acute cerebrovascular accident.

The subjects were divided into two groups. The first group included 19 (55.88%) patients, and the second - 15 (44.12%). Patients of the first group were prescribed organopreparations of the nervous system (central nervous system, neurovegetative cerebral centers, neurovegetative peripheral centers) and circulatory apparatus (heart, blood circulation). The second group of patients - in addition to organopreparations, received bioresonance therapy according to the IV strategy.

Organopreparations were prescribed to patients by testing by the method of vegetative resonance test. Dosage of electronic analogs organopreparations of the nervous system and circulatory apparatus ranged from 5 to 8 globules. As a result of therapy with organopreparations in patients of the first group within 2-2.5 months, there was a decrease in the potency of the drugs from 100 to 50. In addition, in 8 (42.11%) patients, there was an improvement in their well-being and an increase in interest in others.

Endogenous bioresonance therapy for patients of the second group was carried out according to the following scheme: 30-40 minutes each week from 10 to 14 sessions. It should be noted that in the patients of the second group, the repeated study (after the course of treatment) of the cognitive sphere showed: if in the initial study the cognitive deficit ranged from 11 to 19 points, and after the therapy in 9 (60.01%) patients it slightly decreased (20 –23 points).

Individual analysis of patients in the second group revealed the absence of a tendency to improve the cognitive sphere in 5 (33.33%) patients after acute myocardial infarction. All this suggests that a decrease in the pumping function of the myocardium in patients with arterial hypertension and coronary atherosclerosis, apparently due to chronic hypoxia of the brain, causes impairment of cognitive functions in them.

Thus, these data indicate that the therapy of patients with essential hypertension and coronary atherosclerosis organopreparations of the nervous system and circulatory apparatus in combination with bioresonance therapy can improve their cognitive functions. Treatment of patients with this pathology should be carried out taking into account the degree of dysfunction of the cardiovascular system and blood supply to the brain.

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